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The Right Hon. Lord COLERIDGE, The Lord Chief Justice.

The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.

Sir JAMES PARKER DEANE, Q.C., D.C.L.

FREDERICK JOHN BLAKE, Esq.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

## Case Reported this Week.

(BEFORE THE VACATION JUDGE.)

Joshua Stubbs (Lim.), Re..... 804

VOL. XXXIV., No. 51.

## The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18, 1890.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

THE LAST DAY of the Vacation sittings in court presented a heavy list for Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS. Although a large number of the cases in the list stood over for various reasons, the learned judge did not dispose of the whole of the business before him until a quarter past six, when he rose, having made more than thirty orders in the course of the day.

WE UNDERSTAND that a rumour has been circulated to the effect that the president of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom entertained the *Dorothy* company to supper at Nottingham. We are in a position to state that this is not the case. We believe that the entertainment referred to was given by the Nottingham Law Society.

THE ANNUAL provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society will be held next year at Plymouth, and we hope that the date will be earlier than usual—say, at the end of August or the beginning of September. This would give an opportunity to many members to be present who have hitherto been unable to attend, as several solicitors, after returning from their holidays, are unable to spare another week for the provincial meeting, much as they might wish to be present. If the meeting were earlier they would be able to appropriate a week of their holidays in order to enable them to attend.

THE CAUSE LISTS will not be published until Monday or Tuesday next, so that we are not able to do more than to warn those solicitors who have actions near the head of the lists to make the necessary search in the cause books well before Friday next. In the appeal lists we find there are before Court of Appeal No. 1 as many as 147 appeals, and before Court of Appeal No. 2 there are seventy-one appeals. Before the chancery judges there will be in the lists 153 cases before Mr. Justice KAY, 111 before Mr. Justice CHITTY, 162 before Mr. Justice NORTH, 151 before Mr. Justice STIRLING, and 123 before Mr. Justice KEKEWICH, making in all 700 cases, of which more than 400 are witness actions.

NOW THAT the days are drawing in (says a correspondent) it is to be hoped that the courts will be supplied with a sufficiency of artificial light—electric or other—so that adjournments may not take place by reason of darkness. In the Vacation Court (Queen's Bench Court No. 5) there was on Wednesday no electric light available, and when darkness came on, soon after four o'clock, the ushers, by dint of some considerable search, were able to discover and bring in six candles, being all the lighting apparatus which could be supplied for the use of about forty persons, including the learned judge, who was favoured with the sole use of two candles; a further portion of the limited supply being monopolized by the registrar. Fortunately the courts do not, as a rule, sit after four o'clock, but in the winter time there are many occasions when artificial light is required for the whole day, so that the importance of making the electric apparatus ready for Friday next cannot be too strongly impressed on the authorities.

THE DEAN and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have been advised that (as we stated a fortnight ago) a "reconciliation"

was necessary in consequence of the recent suicide; and, accordingly, on Monday last, a solemn "service of reconciliation" was performed, in the course of which there was read a "sentence of reconciliation" by the Bishop of LONDON. This followed in substance the form we cited, and declared that the bishop, "by virtue of and in exercise of our episcopal authority, hereby pronounce, decree, and declare the said Cathedral Church to be exempt and reconciled from all canonical impediment and from every profanation contracted and incurred by or through the aforesaid acts of suicide and blood-shedding for ever by this our definitive sentence or final decree, which we give and promulgate by these presents." It is interesting to find, from the form of this "sentence," that the conciseness introduced by the Conveyancing Act has not in the slightest degree influenced the ecclesiastical draftsman. His periods are as well grown, fat, rounded, and repetitive as those of the longest winded conveyancer of the last generation.

THE RECENT ACTION of the London and North-Western Railway Co. in cancelling certificates of shares issued on a forged transfer has naturally excited a good deal of comment. The transfers related to stock which was held by SAMUEL BARTON at the time of his death in 1870. THOMAS BARTON, one of his executors and trustees, transferred this, as well as stock in other companies, by forging the signature of ANN BARTON, his co-executor and trustee, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. In recent actions brought by ANN BARTON against the London and North-Western Co. (38 W. R. 197) and against the North Staffordshire Railway Co. (36 W. R. 754, 38 Ch. D. 458), the companies have been ordered to replace the stock in her name, and the former company have determined to throw the loss, so far as possible, upon the present holders. The feasibility of such a course appears to depend on whether the holders are the original transferees from THOMAS BARTON or not. In the latter case—that is, where the present holders are subsequent transferees—they are protected by the certificates. Thus, if THOMAS BARTON transferred to A., to whom the company issued a certificate, and who then transferred to B., B. is quite safe. He has altered his position on the faith of the certificate, and the company are estopped from denying its validity. This is the doctrine of *Pickard v. Sears* (6 A. & E., at p. 474), and it was adapted to just such a case as the above in *Re Bahia and San Francisco Railway Co.* (16 W. R. 862, L. R. 3 Q. B. 595). But if A. is still the holder of the stock, the certificate appears to afford him no protection. It is issued to him on the strength of the forged transfer to which he is a party, and the company have simply acted for his convenience in entering his name on the register and issuing to him a certificate. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to throw the risk of the transaction on him. The case does not seem to be altered by the circumstance of the company continuing for a long period to recognize him as owner and to pay dividends to him. As long as the transfer is liable to be impeached, so long does the risk on the part of the transferee last. The question of policy, whether it is not wiser for the company, as some companies appear to do, voluntarily to assume the risk, is of course quite a different matter.

THE QUESTION of the substitution of stipendiary magistrates for justices of the peace, which was discussed in Mr. MARTIN's paper read at the Nottingham meeting, seems to have been brought to the notice of the Attorney-General, whose observations (which we print elsewhere), are worthy of the robust common sense and fair recognition of the services and claims of solicitors which have always characterized him. He says, first of all, that he questions whether the localities would be prepared to bear the expense; and, in the next place, that the saving in the salaries of justices' clerks would not be considerable, as he is satisfied that it would still be necessary to have these posts filled by solicitors. After some considerable observation of the manner in which magistrates, even in the most remote parts of the country, administer justice, we are bound to say that we agree with Mr. ELLETT that, on the whole, it is exceedingly satisfactory. That it is so is no doubt largely due to the efficiency of the clerks, and the confidence which, so

far as our knowledge goes, is felt by the rural population in the administration of justice by the bench, is not a little owing to the reputation of the magistrates' adviser. Here is a practical test which Mr. MARTIN might adopt. Let him visit any country district—let us say a certain upland district in Gloucestershire—and ask the first rustic he meets whether he would prefer to be tried by the peer and squires of the district, advised by their clerk, or by a young gentleman brought down from the Temple and called a stipendiary magistrate. The replies, if Mr. MARTIN would present them to the next provincial meeting, would be instructive. But, apart from the efficiency of the clerks, our own observation leads us to believe that, in the country districts at all events, there is an earnest desire on the part of the magistrates to deal out even-handed justice. There are, no doubt, unfortunate exceptions, and we should not be sorry to see the clergy eliminated from the bench—it is difficult for them to be just to a notorious evil liver—but, on the whole, we should greatly regret to see the system changed.

IN THE VALUABLE paper on the reform of civil procedure read by Mr. ROGERS at the Nottingham meeting rather too much seems to have been suggested, and it is not surprising that his proposals for the codification of the Procedure Acts did not meet with general acceptance. It may be suggested that the enumeration of all the amending statutes which have been passed since the new system was inaugurated by the Judicature Act, 1873, shews rather how experimental the whole matter still is than demonstrates any pressing need for codification. It is essential for the success of such an undertaking that the procedure should have attained to something like finality, and as yet this can hardly be said to be the case. Of much more pressing importance is the question of the manner of making new rules. As Mr. ROGERS says, the Rule Committee of the Judges is a secret tribunal, and the requirement that new rules shall be laid before Parliament is of no practical utility. It may be also said that the Rule Committee is somewhat dilatory. It is now close upon two years since Court of Appeal No. 1 flared into sudden wrath over the delays and inconveniences of Crown suits by way of English information. It was immediately discovered that the remedy lay with the judges, and that they had never troubled to exercise their power of amendment. As far as we are aware, the power still remains unexercised. This is probably an extreme case, but obviously some measures are required to infuse vitality into the committee. At the very least provision should be made for the representatives of the bar and of solicitors to make suggestions and to criticize new rules at a time when such criticism can be effective, and for their suggestions and criticisms being considered by the committee. It would be better still to take a further step and alter the constitution of the committee itself by making it representative, not only of the judges, but also of both branches of the profession. As a body it might become a trifle less august, though possibly this would be no great loss. The judges may occasionally notice the defects of our procedure and may even be driven to make cutting remarks thereon, but they are not really affected by them. Practical suggestions for reform are much more likely to come from those who listen daily to the complaints of their clients, and who to their own loss see business slowly but surely deserting the courts.

ANOTHER SIDE of the same matter was brought out in the comments of the president and in the resolution of Mr. PENNINGTON on the inadequacy of the judicial staff. Reforms in procedure may do something in the way of expediting and cheapening litigation, but the allowance of a due number of judges for carrying on the work of the courts will do more. As the president pointed out, no increase in their number has been made at all proportionate to the increase in the population and business of the country, and yet the first essential for the proper administration of the law is that the judges should be numerous enough to grapple with the cases and to prevent the accumulation of arrears. For the existence of these, unfortunately, no one appears to be responsible, or perhaps to the official mind they represent the normal and proper state of things. As soon as the authorities realize that, so far from being proper, they



constitute a standing disgrace, perhaps something will be done. As to the complaint that all the commercial and mercantile business of the City of London has practically left the courts, it is possible that this is in some measure due to the removal of the London Sittings from Guildhall. It must be remembered, however, that these sittings were formerly held for only some six weeks in the year, and that then half-a-dozen courts sat together. As a result there was much hurry and confusion, and it was hoped that these, with other inconveniences, would disappear on the migration to the Law Courts. If the sittings should be revived, as has been suggested, in the form of an assize for London, it will be necessary to secure that a sufficient number of courts shall sit sufficiently long to get through the business of litigation with the same promptitude and despatch which is expected in all other businesses. This is the one requisite, whether the trials are to be at the Law Courts or in the City.

THE CHARGE against three of the four overseers of the parish of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, of conspiring to "cook" the lists of parliamentary electors in the interest of their own political party, was concluded on Saturday last. Mr. DICKINSON, before whom the charge was heard, held that there was no *prima facie* evidence of a conspiracy upon which he could commit the defendants for trial. At the same time he administered a very severe rebuke to the overseer who had practically done all the work in connection with the preparation of the voters' lists, and who, while filling the office of overseer, had also acted as registration agent for a political party. The proceedings will have served a useful purpose if they call the attention of the public in general, and overseers of the poor in particular, to the unsatisfactory manner in which the overseers' lists are frequently prepared. The number of names inserted by the overseers in the Whitechapel lists and struck off by the revising barrister was certainly unusually large, but it is nothing extraordinary for at least a third of the objections to be sustained before the revising barrister and the names struck off. This, of course, means needless expense to the ratepayers. The revising barristers seem fully alive to this, and do not hesitate to take the overseers to task when they consider the occasion requires it. Moreover, the Legislature has made ample provision for bringing the overseers to book. Section 51 of the Registration Act, 1843, provides that any overseer who, in making out the list of voters, wilfully and without reasonable cause omits the name of any person duly qualified to be inserted in the list, or who wilfully and without reasonable cause inserts in the list the name of any person not duly qualified, shall be liable to a fine of five pounds, to be imposed by the revising barrister, for every offence. Section 97 of the same enactment provides that every overseer who commits any wilful act of commission or omission contrary to the Act shall forfeit to the party aggrieved the penal sum of one hundred pounds, or such less sum as a jury may consider just. If the Whitechapel overseers had really allowed themselves to be influenced by political considerations in the preparation of their lists—as was alleged against them in the recent case—we should have thought that the natural and proper course would have been to take proceedings under the Registration Act before the tribunal most familiar with these questions—namely, the revising barrister. This would have been a far simpler course to pursue, though less sensational.

TWO STATUTE LAW Revision Acts (53 & 54 Vict. caps. 33 and 51) have been placed upon the Statute Book of 1890. The first repeals, but for the most part only partially, 269 Acts; the second, but also for the most part only partially, 467 Acts. There is a great slaughter of preambles, which we cannot think quite wise, and by the second of the two Acts "all enactments relating to turnpike trusts or turnpike roads in England and Wales, and not relating to other highways, may be omitted from any edition of the statutes published by authority after the passing of this Act as if they were local and personal Acts." The statutes touched by the hands of the revisors comprise such important ones as the Prescription Act, the Reform Act of 1832, and the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836.

THE PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1890, which comes into operation on

the 1st day of January next, contains in section 23 a useful amendment of the law as to execution against partnership property by a separate creditor of one of the partners. Hitherto his only course has been to proceed by *fi. fa.*, and this either meant a sale of the partner's share by the sheriff, which was unsatisfactory, or a dissolution of the partnership and a taking of the accounts. In future he will have the much easier remedy of obtaining an order charging the partner's share with the amount of the debt, and interest thereon. By the same or a subsequent order a receiver also may be appointed, who will take the partner's share of the profits and any other money which may become due to him in respect of the partnership.

### THE NEW COSTS ENACTMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of no little authority, as well from his official position as from his ability and knowledge, some time ago (see *ante*, p. 742) called our attention to the wording of section 5 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1890, which has caused such dire dismay in the breast of the president of the Incorporated Law Society; and as the provision comes into operation on the 24th inst. the profession will very soon have to seriously inquire what it means. It is as follows:—"Subject to the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, and the rules of court made thereunder, and to the express provisions of any statute, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the costs of and incident to all proceedings in the Supreme Court, including the administration of estates and trusts, shall be in the discretion of the court or judge, and the court or judge shall have full power to determine by whom and to what extent such costs are to be paid." Referring to the words which we have given in italics, Mr. CUNLIFFE said: "This last provision is most important, and will render it necessary for all practitioners to be extremely cautious both in instituting and in continuing proceedings in the Supreme Court."

But does the section make any change at all in the law? If this question can be answered satisfactorily, a correct answer can only be arrived at by comparing the new provision line by line and word by word with the old rules. To begin with the words "*Subject to the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts and the Rules of Court made thereunder.*" These words are nearly equivalent to the beginning of the still existing ord. 65, r. 1, "Subject to the provisions of the Acts" [which last word is interpreted by a subsequent order to mean "the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 to 1879, the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1881"] "and these rules." Here one pauses to doubt whether the Appellate Jurisdiction Act does in any way control the present section; but one recalls that the section is subject to the rules, including ord. 65, r. 1. No change so far, except that the Judicature Act of 1884 is perhaps dragged in to assist in controlling this unmanageable section.

The section proceeds, "*and to the express provisions of any statute, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act.*" These words, at any rate, drag in the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, if not already incorporated. But now a very serious question arises. Does the new section alter the law as laid down in *Garnett v. Bradley* (26 W. R. 698, 3 App. Cas. 944)? The particular enactment there dealt with (section 6 of 21 Jac. 1, c. 21) was repealed (as to the Supreme Court) by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 49, s. 4; but the House of Lords' decision was that the discretion rule superseded prior inconsistent statutes dealing specially with costs, and the effect of the new provision would, at first sight, seem to overrule *Garnett v. Bradley* in respect of all statutes as to costs which have not been expressly repealed. The new provision would also seem to overrule the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Re Mills' Estate* (35 W. R. 65, 34 Ch. D. 24), that the court had no jurisdiction to order payment of costs where, before the Judicature Acts, the old courts had no jurisdiction to do so. Perhaps, however, the words "subject to the Rules of Court" mean subject to the rules as interpreted in *Garnett v. Bradley*, and, if so, we sail on in comfort to the words "*the costs of and incident to all proceedings in the Supreme Court, including the administration of estates and trusts, shall be in the discretion of the court or judge.*"

But these are exactly the same words as those used in ord. 65, r. 1. That rule, however, contains two provisions which are not set out in the new section. One is the proviso "that nothing herein contained shall deprive an executor, administrator, trustee, or mortgagee," &c., of costs out of the estate, as under the old practice; the other is the proviso as to trial by jury. Are these provisos now repealed? If not, why do they not deserve express re-enactment? Again we go back to the commencement of the new provision, and are relieved to find that it is subject to the *Judicature Acts and Rules*, which, of course, include ord. 65, r. 1, and the provisos therein contained, which have been too many for at least one of our learned judges with broad views on the subject of judicial discretion. No change, let us hope, even yet.

The last words are, "and the court or judge shall have full power"—not power only, but "full power"—"to determine by whom and to what extent such costs are to be paid." Do these words apply only to parties to the proceedings, or are they aimed, as Mr. CUNLIFFE seems to think, at the over-litigious practitioner? They are wide enough to enable the court or judge to make either solicitor or counsel pay the costs, and to justify the Court of Appeal in ordering the judge below to pay the costs of an appeal to such an extent as it has been occasioned by his erroneous decision. Let us hope that this reflection may induce judges of first instance to place a narrow construction on this part of the section. But does it mean anything more than that the court may (as it can already under the Solicitors' Baiting Order, ord. 65, r. 11) order a solicitor to pay improper, unreasonable, or fruitless costs, but without calling on him to shew cause, as provided by the order just referred to? There is a loophole even out of this construction, for the enactment (to go back for the last time), is subject to the rules, including the Solicitors' Baiting Order, and therefore to its provision for giving the solicitor an opportunity of shewing cause. If so, the enactment can only either mean nothing, or apply to counsel, judges of first instance, and dissentient members of the Court of Appeal. We trust the former and more benevolent construction may be placed on the whole enactment.

#### EXEMPTIONS FROM PART II. OF THE MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES ACT, 1888.

THE consolidation of the law which was effected by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, is perhaps a little deceptive. Part I. replaces the old statutes of mortmain, 7 Edw. 1, *De Viris Religiosis*, and the rest, which prohibited grants to corporations without licences in mortmain; and Part II. contains the provisions of the so-called Mortmain Act of modern times (9 Geo. 2, c. 36), and the various statutes amending it, which impose restrictions on the manner in which assurances for charitable uses may be made. So far everything is straightforward, but when we come to Part III., which treats of exemptions from the Act, the case is different. A certain number of exemptions are, indeed, specified, but these only just touch the matter, and with them the courage of the draftsman seems to have failed him. Either the work of consolidation was too great or—a more charitable supposition—he was unwilling to break in upon statutes which deal with charitable assurances from other points of view as well as the one now under consideration. As a substitute he introduced the general saving provision of section 8, which enacts that "where, by any statute now in force, any provision of the enactments hereby repealed [*i.e.*, the old statutes of mortmain and the modern statutes of charitable uses] is excluded either wholly or partially from application, or is applied with modification, in every such case the corresponding provision of this Act shall be excluded or applied in like extent and manner." To understand the effect of the section, therefore, and to realize what are the present exemptions from the Act, it is necessary to examine the earlier statutes, a matter of no slight difficulty, owing to the variety both of their objects and their provisions. At the same time the question how far the provisions of Part II. of the recent statute may be safely dispensed with is one of frequent occurrence, and, although it would be impossible to attempt an exhaustive discussion of it within the limits of the present article, it may be useful to call attention to some of the more important cases.

In the first place, it will be convenient to state briefly what the ordinary formalities and restrictions are. According to section 4 of the Act they relate to assurances of land, or of personal estate to be laid out in the purchase of land, to or for the benefit of any charitable uses. The meaning of the terms "land" and "charitable uses" are beyond the scope of the present inquiry; but, in order to present the matter clearly, it is necessary to distinguish both as to the nature of the property assured, and as to the cause of the assurance. Thus, land of copyhold or customary tenure must be distinguished from other land, and stock in the public funds must be distinguished from other personal estate; while the cause of assurance may be either gift or sale. Hence we have the following scheme:—

##### 1. Provisions as to all assurances:

- (a) They must take effect in possession immediately on the making of them, and the assesor must retain no power of revocation or interest of any kind. To this there is the exception that the assurance may contain a grant or reservation of (i.) a nominal rent; (ii.) mines or minerals; (iii.) easements; and may also contain building and similar covenants, with a right of re-entry on non-payment of rent or breach of covenant.
- (b) They must be made by deed attested by two witnesses.
- (c) The assurance, or else, in the case of land, a separate instrument declaring the charitable uses, must, within six months of making the assurance, be enrolled at the Central Office of the Supreme Court.

##### 2. Special provisions in respect of the cause of assurance.

- (a) *Gift*. The assurance must be made twelve months before the death of the assesor.
- (b) *Sale*. The consideration must be "full and valuable," and, unless reserved by way of rent-charge, must be actually paid upon or before the making of the assurance.

##### 3. Special provisions in respect of the property assured.

- (a) *Land of copyhold or customary tenure*. This is excepted from the provision that the assurance must be by deed attested by two witnesses.
- (b) *Stock in the public funds*. This also is excepted from the same provision and from the requirement of enrolment; moreover, in cases of gift, instead of 2 (a), the transfer in the public books must be made six months before the death of the assesor.

How far the requirements thus enumerated are dispensed with by special enactments is in some cases a matter of considerable doubt. It must be remembered that the object of such enactments is frequently twofold. They enable limited owners to confer a title, and they dispense with some of the restrictions or formalities formerly imposed by 9 Geo. 2, c. 36. It may be inferred that in spite of the special validity which they profess to give to conveyances made under them, all requirements not expressly dispensed with must be observed, but the case is more difficult when the enabling statute introduces new formalities of its own, and a serious question then arises whether these are meant to replace entirely the ordinary statutory requirements. The most convenient way of dealing with the matter will be to consider in order the various charitable purposes to which the statutes apply, and, in specifying the exemptions from Part II. of the Act, it may be useful briefly to notice at the same time the special powers of gift or sale conferred upon limited owners.

I.—*Sites for places of worship, ministers' houses, and burial grounds*.—The most general enactment on this head is the Places of Worship Sites Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 50), which authorizes grants by way of gift, sale, or exchange of sites, not exceeding one acre and not part of a demesne or of pleasure grounds attached to a mansion house, for the purpose of (1) a place of divine worship, (ii.) a minister's residence within a mile of such place of worship, (iii.) a burial place. As to the title of the grantor, he may be an owner in fee, in tail, or for life or lives, beneficially entitled in possession; but in the case of an owner for life or lives only, the next beneficial owner in fee or in tail must concur. The Places of Worship Sites Amendment Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 21), included in this list corporations, and provided for the case where the remainderman, after a tenancy for life, is unborn or unascertained. As to exemptions, one witness to the deed is sufficient, and this is not invalidated



by the death of the donor within twelve months. To secure the exemptions it is, of course, better, though perhaps not obligatory, to use the form of conveyance given in the Act (section 4), which, however, does not apply to sites for burial-grounds.

These provisions are applicable, of course, to churches, &c., in connection with the Established Church, and section 5 of the Act expressly enacts that conveyances under it are to be deemed to be made under the Church Building Acts. Of these and of other statutes expressly relating to the Established Church there are, of course, a great number, the most important being 43 Geo. 3, c. 108, 58 Geo. 3, c. 45, and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37. The second of these is the first of the series of statutes which conferred special powers on the commissioners for building new churches, now the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and, though provision is made for sales by limited owners, there are no express exemptions from the requirements of 9 Geo. 2, c. 36. It is different, however, with the more general enactment of 43 Geo. 3, c. 108, and with 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37, the first of the New Parishes Acts. The object of gifts under the former must be the erecting, rebuilding, repairing, purchasing, or providing of (i.) a church or chapel, (ii.) a minister's house, (iii.) outbuildings, offices, churchyard, or glebe; and the gift, which may be made by any person entitled to an interest in land, or to property in goods or chattels, must not exceed five acres or £500. The exemptions are contained in the provision that the gift may be by deed enrolled under 27 Hen. 8, or by will, either instrument to be executed at least three months before the death of the donor. Thus a devise or bequest for the above purposes is expressly permitted, but how far the requirements of Part II. of the Act are dispensed with in the case of a gift by deed is not clear. It has been argued, with reference to 9 Geo. 2, c. 36, that they are quite excluded (*Fisher v. Brierley*, 1 De G. F. & J. 643; *O'Brien v. Tyssen*, 28 Ch. D. 372), and this view seems to have been favoured by TURNER, L.J., in the former case. But there is no distinct authority for it, and the matter is not free from doubt. Perhaps they are only excluded where inconsistent provisions of a similar nature are introduced. To the like effect is 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37, s. 22, with regard to gifts for providing churches and endowments in new parishes. They may be by deed enrolled under 27 Hen. 8, c. 16, or by will, but there is here no limitation to execution three months before the death of the donor. It may be noticed that 7 & 8 Vict. c. 94, s. 11, gives a form of conveyance which may be used in these cases, as also does 3 Geo. 4, c. 72, s. 2, with regard to grants under the Church Building Acts, and in each case it is said that every such conveyance shall be "valid and effectual in the law to all intents and purposes," but, as we have already remarked, it is doubtful how far such words are sufficient by themselves to exclude the operation of Part II. of the Act. Nor, again, does such a result appear to be attained by the reference to "Statutes of Mortmain" and "Mortmain Acts" in 3 & 4 Vict. c. 60. By 30 & 31 Vict. c. 133 the provisions of the Schools Sites Acts, next to be mentioned, are made applicable to grants for the enlargement of churchyards.

II.—*Schools*.—The School Sites Act, 1841 (4 & 5 Vict. c. 38), facilitates the gift or sale of sites of land, not exceeding one acre, for the purpose of (i.) a school for the education of poor persons, (ii.) a residence for the schoolmaster, or (iii.) otherwise for the purpose of the education of such persons in religious and useful knowledge. Limited owners are empowered to convey, the list being similar to, though not identical with, that in the Places of Worship Sites Act, 1873, and a like concurrence on the part of the next remainderman on an estate for life is required. Section 10 gives a form of conveyance and dispenses with the necessity of more than one witness. Other requirements of 9 Geo. 2, c. 36 are not touched, however, and gifts were rendered void by the death of the donor within twelve months, until such a result was prevented by section 3 of the School Sites Act, 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 37). The next Act, that of 1849 (12 & 13 Vict. c. 49), provides in section 4 for grants by absolute owners and tenants in tail in possession of sites not exceeding five acres for elementary training schools, and the effect of death within twelve months in avoiding the gift is again nullified, though apparently the requirement of two witnesses to the deed of conveyance is not touched. By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 49 the provisions of these Acts were applied to schools for the sons of

yeomen and tradesmen and others and for the training of candidates for holy orders, and 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75 extended them to the acquisition of sites by school boards.

Moreover, with regard to elementary schools, there are the exemptions contained in section 6 of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, replacing those of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 13. By this section the operation of Part II. of the Act is entirely excluded, and an assurance of land may be made either by deed or will. In the latter case, however, the quantity must not exceed one acre. But it is provided as to gifts by deed, and as to devises, that they must be made twelve months before the death of the donor, and must be enrolled in the books of the Charity Commissioners within six months of the execution of the deed or of the death.

III.—*Public parks and recreation grounds*.—The provisions of section 6 of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, apply also to public parks, with a limitation, in cases of devise, of twenty acres. As to recreation grounds, there is the 22 Vict. c. 27, which dispenses with the necessity of enrolment, and saves the grant from being invalidated by the death of the donor within twelve months. Moreover, personalty to an amount not exceeding £1,000 may be bequeathed for the purpose of purchasing, preparing, or maintaining such grounds.

IV.—*Museums and literary and scientific institutions*.—Section 6 of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, applies also to museums, a limitation of two acres being imposed on gifts by will. As to institutions for the promotion of literature, science, or the fine arts, these are regulated by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112, which enables limited owners to convey sites not exceeding one acre. This is provided for by section 1, which is similar in terms to section 2 of the School Sites Act, 1841. Section 13 gives a form of conveyance to the execution of which only one witness is required, and section 14 avoids the effect of the death of the grantor within twelve months.

V.—*Dwellings for the working classes*.—Gifts of land or of personal estate to be laid out in land for dwellings of this kind may now, under the Working Classes' Dwellings Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 16), be made either by deed or will, and are exempt from Part II. of the Act. A gift by will, however, must not exceed five acres, and the deed or will must, within six months of execution or of probate respectively, be enrolled in the books of the Charity Commissioners.

VI.—*General*.—Section 7 (ii.) of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, replacing 31 & 32 Vict. c. 44, ss. 1, 2, exempts from Part II. of the Act all sales to trustees for persons associated together for religious purposes, or for the promotion of education, art, literature, or science, of sites not exceeding two acres whereon a building for such purposes has been, or is intended to be, erected. And a general power of acquiring land for the erection of necessary buildings from persons under disability is conferred by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, s. 27, on all charity trustees. This provision does not appear, however, to exclude the observance of the usual formalities.

The above, which does not profess to be more than a sketch of the subject, will be sufficient to shew in how confused a state the whole matter is. When persons interested in a particular form of charity have been sufficiently interested to get an Act of Parliament passed, they have usually dispensed with the provision that for the validity of a gift the donor must live for a year after it has been made. In certain cases they have been able to go further and to obtain permission from the Legislature to allow gifts to charitable uses to be made by will. Of less importance socially, though important enough in point of practice, are the cases where one witness to the deed is sufficient and where enrolment is dispensed with. The good effected by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, might properly be supplemented by a consolidation of the law relating to exemptions from its provisions and to grants by limited owners.

It is stated that, acting under medical advice, Sir Henry James left London on Monday for Bath, where he will remain for some time.

The death is announced, on Monday, of Mr. Justice Miller, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who was attacked last week with paralysis of the left side. He was seventy-four years of age, and was made a judge by President Lincoln.

## A READING OF THE NEW STATUTES.

## Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (53 &amp; 54 Vict. c. 34).

This Act is a supplement to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 72), and in certain important respects is to be construed by reference to it. Thus the infectious diseases to which it applies are those enumerated in section 6 of the Act of last year, or those to which, under section 7, that Act may be extended. So, too, it applies to all London districts after the expiration of four months from the date of passing (4th August), but to urban and rural sanitary districts in general only after special adoption by the local authority. The mode of such adoption is prescribed by section 3. Section 4 provides for the inspection of dairies by the medical officer of health, assisted by a veterinary surgeon. This may take place whenever the officer has evidence that existing infectious disease is attributable to the milk supplied from a particular dairy. If his report is adverse, the local authority may, on twenty-four hours' notice, require the dairyman to appear before them to shew cause why he should not be prohibited from supplying milk, and, on his failure to shew such cause, may order accordingly.

Sections 5 and 6 relate to the disinfecting of premises and bedding, the former replacing section 22 of the Sanitary Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 90), and section 121 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55). As hitherto, the disinfecting of premises and articles therein is, in the first instance, to be done by the owner or occupier, on twenty-four hours' notice from the local authority, but where the owner or occupier is not in a position to do it effectually, the local authority may, with his consent, proceed in the matter without such notice. Under section 6 bedding and clothing may, in any case, be required to be delivered up to the officer of the local authority for disinfection. Section 7 imposes penalties on persons who cease to occupy houses where there has been infectious disease without having them properly disinfected, or without giving notice to the owner, and so, too, in the event of their returning false answers to inquiries by such owner or by intending occupants.

Section 8 is important. It prohibits the retention in a dwelling-place for more than forty-eight hours of the body of any person who has died from an infectious disease unless the written sanction of a medical man is obtained; and where this provision is violated, and in other cases where immediate burial is necessary, a justice may, on the application of the medical officer of health, give the necessary orders (section 10). Further provisions with the like object, relative to the disinfection of public conveyances, the detention of persons suffering from infectious diseases in hospitals, and the disinfecting of rubbish, are contained in sections 11, 12, and 13. By section 15, the local authority must provide, free of charge, temporary shelter for persons who have to leave their dwellings while they are being disinfected.

## Intestates' Estate Act, 1890 (53 &amp; 54 Vict. c. 29).

To the provisions of this important Act, which applies to the real and personal estates of men dying intestate after the 1st day of September last, we have already called attention (*ante*, p. 725). It will be sufficient now briefly to recapitulate them. They suppose that the intestate leaves a widow and no issue, and, where the net value of his real and personal estates does not exceed £500, the widow takes the whole (section 1). Where such value does exceed this amount, then the widow is to have her £500, which is to be a charge on the estates, bearing interest at the rate of four cent. from the death of the intestate until payment (section 2). As between the real and personal estate this charge is to be borne in proportion to their respective values (section 3), and sections 5 and 6 prescribe the method in which these values are to be calculated. After the £500 has been deducted, then the widow's rights in the residue of each estate are to be the same as they would be if such residue were the whole estate and this Act had not passed. These provisions constitute, of course, an important inroad on the rights both of the heir and the next of kin, but they are most interesting, perhaps, for the change made in the descent of the real estate, and may facilitate further changes in this respect. It may be noted that the Act does not prescribe what shall be evidence of the values of the real and personal estates, and, of course, sufficient evidence to enable the widow to make a title will have to be carefully preserved.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE NOTTINGHAM MEETING.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—May I ask you to correct an inaccuracy which appears in your issue of Saturday last in the report of the debate at Nottingham on the paper "Imprisonment for Debt" [p. 793, col. 1]?

Mr. Munton's resolution in favour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt was not seconded by me (as stated in your report) but by my father, Mr. Wm. John McLellan. Neither he nor I fill the office of county court registrar.

I was present at the debate, but did not join therein.

Chatham, Oct. 15.

W. F. McLELLAN.

## CASES OF THE WEEK.

## Before the Vacation Judge.

Re JOSHUA STUBBS (LIM.)—15th October.

COMPANY—WINDING UP—COMPULSORY ORDER OPPOSED BY PERSONS DESIRING SUPERVISION ORDER—COSTS.

This was a creditor's petition to wind up this company, incorporated in 1886, for the purpose of carrying on in Birmingham the business of manufacturers of rolled metals and brass founders, with a nominal capital of £20,000. Several creditors desired a supervision order.

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, J., said, although several of the creditors supported an application for a supervision order, yet, as he was of opinion that this was a private company, and that it would be prejudicial to the petitioning creditors to leave the winding up in the hands of those who were really debtors to the company, he should make a compulsory order, with the usual order as to costs; but, as those who had supported the application for a supervision order could not be regarded as having supported the petition, he should deprive them of their costs.—COUNSEL, *Secord Brice, Q.C.; Ashton Cross; Bateman Napier; Norton; Cann; R. J. Napier.* SOLICITORS, *Fereday; Field, Roscoe, & Co.; Radford; Indermaur.*

## LAW SOCIETIES.

## SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The sixty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held on the 8th inst. in the theatre of the University College, Mr. J. CROSBY WARREN (Nottingham), one of the directors, taking the chair.

The report stated that since the last meeting, in March, 136 new members had been admitted, making a total of 3,263; of these 1,152 are life, and 2,111 annual subscribers. 57 life members are also contributors of annual subscriptions ranging from one to ten guineas each. During the six months ending June 30th last, the receipts from all sources had amounted to £2,910 2s. 1d., of which the following is a summary:—Life subscriptions, £282 9s.; new annual subscriptions, £132 6s.; donations, £566 7s. 1d.; arrears, £37 16s.; renewals, £978 12s.; dividends, £857 12s.; festival tickets, £55. During the half-year 89 grants had been made from the funds, amounting to £1,660. Of this sum 3 members and 17 members' families had received £675, while 10 non-members and 59 non-members' families had received £985. The sum of £75 had also been paid to annuitants from the income of the late Miss Ellen Reardon's bequest; £14 to the recipient of the "Hollam's Annuity"; and £15 to the recipient of the "Victoria Jubilee Annuity."

The report having been adopted, on the motion of Mr. R. PENNINGTON, (London), seconded by Mr. H. ROSCOE (London), a vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. J. Anderson Rose, a member of the Board of Management for many years, was passed, the mover and seconder speaking in high terms of the services he had rendered to the association.

## LAW ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the directors held at the hall of the Incorporated Law Society on Thursday, the 16th inst.—the following being present, viz.:—Mr. Sidney Smith (chairman), Messrs. C. Burt, W. Collison, A. C. Cronin, J. Lucas, A. Toovey, and Arthur Carpenter (secretary)—a grant of £30 was made to the daughter of a late member, and £15 to two non-members' widows. Four new members were admitted to the association, and the ordinary general business was transacted.

## LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

## LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—October 7.—Dr. Thomas Douglas in the chair.—Dr. T. Bateman Napier opened the subject for discussion, "That this society strongly condemns the recent political prosecutions in Ireland." He was supported by Mr. David Nimmo. The opposition was entrusted to Mr. J. Cornelius Wheeler, who was strongly supported by Messrs. W. E. Windsor, G. H. Bower, A. Watson, and W. T. Wilkinson. On the chairman putting the motion to the meeting the same was lost by a majority of four. There were thirty-nine members and visitors present. During the evening twelve new members were nominated.

October 14.—Mr. J. D. Crawford, barrister-at-law, in the chair.—The subject, "That the case *Re Pyle Works* (44 Ch. D. 534) was wrongly decided" was opened by Mr. W. L. Evans, in the absence of Dr. Thomas Douglas, barrister-at-law, who was indisposed. The negative was opened by Mr. W. M. Woodhouse. The following gentlemen spoke upon the subject: in the affirmative, Messrs. Clarence Harcourt and Harry Watkins;



in the negative, Messrs. W. C. Plaskett and Rupert Blagden. In the course of the arguments many cases were referred to, and after an interesting discussion Mr. Evans replied, and the chairman put the motion to the meeting, which was lost by a majority of four. There were twenty-two members and visitors present.

### LOCAL RECORDS.

THE following is the paper on this subject read by Mr. PHILLIMORE at the Nottingham meeting:—Records, using the term in a broad sense, may be classed in three divisions:—1. National records which are of general interest to the whole country, and are preserved in the Public Record Office. 2. Public local records. 3. Private records. Though the division is, perhaps, an arbitrary one, and although when we come to particular cases it is not always easy to say under which heading any specific record would be most properly classed, still for practical purposes it is convenient and sufficiently accurate. With the first it is happily unnecessary for us to deal. The national records have now a permanent home in the Public Record Office, and any questions affecting the care and custody of the numberless documents in the charge of the Master of the Rolls are merely matters of detail. By the formation of the Public Record Office the principle which ought to be an axiom, that record-makers should not be record-keepers, has been broadly recognized. Those whose daily business it is to create records have not the leisure to concern themselves with the care of, comparatively speaking, obsolete muniments. It is sufficient for them that the documents likely to be wanted in the current business of life are fairly accessible. To the archivist or record-keeper falls the duty of taking charge of papers and parchments which are no longer in everyday use, and are mainly—though by no means exclusively—of historic value. If we turn from the Public Record Office we shall see that little indeed has been done for the systematic care and preservation of the records of this country. In some few cases, as in this town of Nottingham, they are zealously guarded and cared for, but such instances only render the general neglect—often, it must be said, unintentional—the more conspicuous. It is not everyone who is interested in the records of the past or who realizes their importance, and when all the archives of a county are divided among many hundreds, or rather thousands, of custodians can we be surprised that neglect and indifference too commonly help to their destruction? Thus scattered they are indeed exposed not merely to neglect and indifference, but the majority of their custodians, having only a few documents in their charge, are frequently not able, however willing they may be, to care for them as they require. Hence they are liable to grave risks from fire and damp, and, being spread about, they are practically inaccessible both to the lawyer and the student, and even when found, from want of adequate indexes and calendars, too often they are little better than sealed books to the inquirer. And is it not also a grave anomaly, little short of a scandal, that the custodians of local records are often unable to supply certified extracts because they cannot even read the originals? In discussions respecting the care of the records which are outside the Public Record Office, parish registers have been chiefly thought of. They are most widely known, and their condition and custody is a matter of notoriety to the most amateur students of local history. Many suggestions have been made to remove them all to London, and, indeed, a few years back a Bill for this purpose was introduced into Parliament. Such a measure is undesirable, and would very properly be unpopular in the country, however convenient it might be to a few London antiquaries. And it is needless to say that any proposal to remove to London other classes of local records would be even more objectionable. There is, however, a course open which would solve every difficulty with regard to the safe custody of all local records, and would prove a desirable *via media* between their present condition and their wholesale removal to the Public Record Office, where, in all probability, they would merely be warehoused for many years to come. The establishment of *county record offices* or county registries under the auspices of the county councils would answer every requirement, whether for their suitable custody or for accessibility to inquirers. In every county then, except perhaps the smallest, which might find it desirable for economic reasons to amalgamate with a neighbour, we should expect to find a county record office, in which all the extant records relating to the district would be deposited and rendered accessible to lawyers and others who might desire, under suitable regulations, to consult them. Such an office would most appropriately be located at the shire hall. The titular head should be, of course, the *custos rotulorum*, but its active keeper ought to be either the clerk of the peace or the town clerk, or else a special officer, who should devote his whole attention to their care and to the preparation of suitable calendars under the direction of a record committee of the county council or town council, as the case might be. Such a committee, having probably intrusted to it the care of other than county records, would naturally, like free library committees, be strengthened by the addition of outsiders. Thus, the registrar of the district probate registry ought to be a member *ex officio*, should any ancient wills be deposited in the county record office. So, again, the bishop of the diocese should send a nominee for parish registers and any ecclesiastical records he might wish to deposit, and any boroughs and other public bodies contributing records might in like manner have their representatives on the committee. Perhaps the formation of a central board in London, consisting either of a committee of the Local Government Board or one connected with the Public Record Office, or preferably a specially-constituted commission, might be desirable. The duties of such a central board would be principally advisory or consultative. It would, however, certify as to the fitness of any building or rooms designed for a record office, and without such a certificate no documents should be allowed to be deposited in the county record

office. Such a central record board might assist in arranging for a uniform scale of fees throughout the country, and might issue reports from time to time upon the condition of local record offices. For such a central board or commission, until the suggested system of county record offices was in full working order, there would be ample work to do. Imagine the convenience which a county record office would be to the profession. Instead of journeys (too often fruitless) to remote country parishes whenever certificates of baptism and burial were required, a single visit to the shire hall would suffice, and at the same time, besides parish registers and county records, the searcher would find the local wills, the ecclesiastical records, &c., all properly cared for, properly indexed and calendared, and readily accessible to his inquiries. A county record office would consist of one or two fair-sized fire-proof and damp-proof strong rooms, a room for the acting-keeper, and a public search-room where documents would be produced to those entitled to inspect them. The expense of such an arrangement need be but small. It would really be but an adjunct to the office of the clerk of the peace, and need mean little more than extra room for the storage of documents in addition to those for whose safety the county council is already under statutory obligation. A few extra feet of shelving would suffice to contain all the parish registers of a county. How much more necessary than formerly the adoption of some such a system as now shadowed out is, a little consideration will soon show. The intelligent and increasing interest taken in matters of local history renders it more and more requisite that access to all local records should be facilitated by placing them in a definite number of centres under proper care. Search, whether by the lawyer or the literary student, would be a comparatively simple matter if it were generally understood that the records affecting a county must be sought for either in the Public Record Office, the county record office, or the record office in which the muniments of the ancient dioceses were preserved. Such a system would prove an efficient check on that excessive centralisation in London which very many people in the provinces reasonably object to. All local authorities, the number of which increases daily, should be encouraged to deposit in the county record office such of their records as might no longer be required for current business. And there are doubtless many private individuals, solicitors and others, who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of depositing in a place of safe custody private documents which, though of historic or literary value, may have become practically effete for legal purposes. Too often old title-deeds, not required for practical purposes of title, come to be looked upon as a burden, and are destroyed by their owners. In a county record office all the various classes of records should be kept wholly distinct, and it would be easy to make such arrangements with regard to the fees taken for certificates, &c., as would obviate any objection on the part of their present custodians to the proposed change. It is well that we should have some distinct idea what are the classes of local records which would be affected by this proposal to form a public record office in each county, and we shall not do wrong if as a sample of local records throughout England we take those relating to Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, which we may class thus:—

(1) *County Records*.—These documents are of a very miscellaneous character. In this county, as perhaps in most others, they are kept in the clerk of the peace's office, and probably are rarely beyond risk of destruction by fire. Mr. Charlton Brough, the clerk of the peace in 1801, admitted in his report to the Record Commission that the county documents which he kept in his private house were exposed to injury from damp. He added, however, that "they were as secure as any other property in his house," but the care which is requisite for the furniture of a gentleman's residence is scarcely enough, one would think, for public muniments. Whether the county records of Nottinghamshire are any better looked after in 1890 must be left for those with local knowledge to determine. Though they are not usually of such great antiquity as borough records, still they are of very considerable interest, and it is much to be regretted that in the majority of counties they have hitherto been practically inaccessible to inquirers.

(2) *Town Records*.—In this district these consist of the muniments of three ancient boroughs—Nottingham, Newark-upon-Trent, and East Retford. In addition, under this head should be included the records of recently-formed local boards, county courts, school boards, and other local authorities, which from time to time as they become obsolete might be drafted off into the record office of the district. Whether boroughs should have separate record offices or should unite with the counties in providing joint ones is purely a matter for local arrangement. In the majority of cases joint offices, we may presume, would, from reasons of convenience and economy, be found most expedient.

(3) *Parish Registers*.—There are rather more than 200 ancient parishes in Nottinghamshire, and the registers are kept in about as many separate repositories, usually an iron chest in the clergyman's house. That such a system is conducive either to their preservation or to their accessibility no one can contend, and if all the parish registers except the ones in actual use were removed to the suggested county record office the public convenience would be increased, and while the proper care of these priceless records would be assured, the clergy would be relieved of what is in truth a serious responsibility without any real compensating advantage. Of course, in the event of such a change, the vested interests of their present custodians ought to be properly safeguarded. The removal of parish registers to the county town would be infinitely better than carrying them off to London, which, as we have seen, was proposed in a Bill introduced into Parliament only a few years ago.

(4) *Probate Records*.—The records in the Nottingham District Probate Registry previous to 1858 relate only to the four "peculiar" courts of Mansfield, Southwell, Kinolton, and Gringley, and though these are not perhaps of the same extent or value as the records of other registries, it might be an advantage here and elsewhere to have the older wills

deposited in a county record office. The records of the other branches of the Supreme Court now rest in the Public Record Office, and it would seem reasonable that a similar rule should apply to the Probate Division.

(5) *Ecclesiastical Records.*—These in Nottinghamshire, it may be presumed, are few in number, and would relate to the court of the archdeacon. Amongst them, however, are records of allegations for marriage licences, a class of records well known for their genealogical importance. There is no reason why ecclesiastical muniments should not be deposited, with the consent of the bishop, *pro saluta custodia*, in the county record office.

(6) *Coroners' Records.*—The inquest taken by coroners are usually retained by them in their private offices. This objectionable practice too often leads to the loss of the records, for they are liable to get mixed up with private papers, and on a new appointment are not always handed over to the successor. Not only coroners, but all other public officials should be required at stated intervals to deliver up documents not needed in current business to the proper record keeper.

(7) *Libraries.*—Often public and private libraries possess collections of local charters and records. Such is the case with the two principal Nottingham libraries. Collections of this character would be most fittingly preserved in a county record office, where the student might expect to find them, instead of being buried out of sight, as practically is now the case.

(8) *Private Records.*—These, of course, comprise almost every imaginable description of record. Mainly, however, they consist of title-deeds and manorial court rolls. Though there are very obvious and grave objections to compulsorily depositing all such, especially modern ones, in a public office, yet many which we may describe as effete deeds could very properly be handed to the county record keeper. Not a few solicitors would be glad thus to dispose of old unowned deeds, which only encumber their safes. And under proper regulations landowners might be allowed to deposit for safe custody their modern title-deeds in the local registry. But this should be a purely voluntary arrangement. It is impossible to say in how many different hands the records of this county may be. The public local records are distributed amongst a number of officials, not far short of 300 in number, and as we know that there were in 1873 about 14,519 landowners in the county, and that there are now somewhere about 182 solicitors, it is probable that Nottinghamshire records, inclusive of private title-deeds, are in the care approximately of something like fifteen thousand persons. Such a multitude of custodians weakens the sense of personal responsibility, and this fact alone forms a strong argument in favour of a proposal to establish local record offices. An Act of Parliament would, of course, be requisite to empower the county council to receive parish registers and records other than those already in their care. Even in the present state of public business in Parliament, a neutral measure, such as this would be, ought to receive support from all political parties (more especially if it were generally approved by the legal profession), and we might reasonably hope that a Bill for this purpose, if introduced into Parliament under suitable auspices, would have a fair chance of becoming law. It may be objected to a system of county record offices that there is possible danger in collecting all the records of a county in one repository, but, undoubtedly, whatever risk there may be from this cause is far less than is incurred by the present haphazard system in use in England. County record offices would be a fair compromise between it and the method adopted in Scotland and Ireland of centralizing almost all the local records in Edinburgh and Dublin. The necessity of a change has long been felt, and formed the subject of inquiry by the Record Commissions in 1801 and 1837. The reports shew that a few of the clerks of peace in England and many of the sheriffs or sheriffs-substitute in Scotland called attention to the need of a better system of preserving the local muniments. The sheriff-substitute of Bute in 1801, in his reply to the commissioners, remarked, "It would be desirable to have a fixed and safe repository in every county for the custody and preservation of the records, the want of which appears to have been productive of very bad consequences here." If county registries or record offices were thought urgently necessary ninety years ago by those best able to judge, how much more so is it the case at the present time, when records have so greatly increased in number, though no better provision for their custody has been made? The creation of the county councils has placed the necessary machinery almost ready at hand, and we cannot but hope that the Legislature will take advantage of it, so that it may no longer be said that the local records of England are worse cared for than those of Scotland or Ireland. We must never forget that it is not merely those living in England who are interested in this question. It concerns Englishmen throughout the whole world, whether they reside in the older English settlements now known as the United States, or in the newer colonies which still own allegiance to the British Crown. Students of our own ancient records are to be found not only in the United States, but in Australia, South Africa, and the remote islands of the Pacific. These surely have a right to expect that we will take every care of those records of the past in which they are with us equally interested. What public body can more appropriately take the necessary initiative than our own society? I venture therefore to suggest to this meeting that the council be invited to take the whole subject into consideration for the purpose, should it be found practicable, of bringing about a better method of preserving local records than at present exists in this country.

At the Hants Quarter Sessions on Monday Lord Montagu presented, on behalf of the subscribers, a portrait of the chairman, Mr. Melville Portal, in recognition of his services to the county. There was an unusually large attendance of magistrates, and the portrait was ordered to be hung in the room beside those of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eversley, and Sir W. Heathcote.

## LEGAL NEWS.

### OBITUARY.

Mr. FREDERICK STEPHEN AUSTIN, solicitor, clerk of the peace for Manchester, died on the 8th inst. Mr. Austin was born at Luton in January, 1827, and was admitted a solicitor in 1851. In November, 1851 Mr. Austin was appointed assistant town clerk of Manchester, which office he filled with great satisfaction to the corporation until May, 1865, when he was appointed clerk of the peace in succession to Mr. Ogden, deceased. Mr. Austin had been in failing health for some time. He took no part in politics or municipal affairs beyond those prescribed by his official duties. He was a great lover and a good judge of pictures, and his knowledge of general literature was very extensive. Mr. Austin spent a great part of his time at his club, where the loss of his genial presence will be much felt.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, solicitor, died at Manchester last week. He was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, and was admitted a solicitor in 1879. He was chairman and treasurer of the Rusholme Public Hall, and for many years he was sidesman at St. James' Church, Birch, where his remains were interred on the 9th inst. He leaves a widow and three children.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. HENRY CAREW COX, solicitor, of Saffron Walden, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Essex.

Mr. GEORGE LEY BODILLY, solicitor, of Penzance, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Cornwall.

Mr. BENJAMIN ADDINGTON ADAM, solicitor, of Oakham, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Rutland.

Mr. JAMES POWELL, solicitor, of Penryn, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Cornwall.

Mr. JOHN WOLLASTON MONTFORD, solicitor, of Ludlow, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Salop and the county of Hereford.

Mr. CHARLES RICHARD AMESBURY BIRCH, solicitor, of Stone, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Stafford.

Mr. JOHN WHITHAM, solicitor, of Ripon, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the Liberty of Ripon and for the West Riding of York.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM NEWLANDS, solicitor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and also for the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD SPEAKMAN, solicitor, of Crewe, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for Chester.

Mr. ARTHUR MIDDLETON, solicitor, of Leeds, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. JOHN WHITWORTH, solicitor, of Ashton-under-Lyne, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Lancaster.

Mr. ALLEN TASSELL, solicitor, of Faversham and Sittingbourne, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Kent.

Mr. JAMES PARKINSON SHEPHERD, solicitor, of Penrith, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Cumberland.

Mr. ALFRED KENT, solicitor, of Norwich, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Norfolk, and for the city and county of Norwich.

Mr. DANIEL HAVERS, solicitor, of Norwich, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for the county of Norfolk, and for the city and county of Norwich.

Mr. THOMAS ASHDOWNE, solicitor, of Northampton, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Ashdown was admitted in 1874.

Mr. ROWLAND FRANK BADDELEY, solicitor (of the firm of Bennett & Baddeley), of Hanley, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Baddeley was admitted in 1882.

Mr. THOMAS HENRY BURR, solicitor (of the firm of W. & G. Burr & Co.), of Keighley, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Burr was admitted in 1873.

Mr. ALFRED HERBERT BRIGGS, solicitor (of the firm of Greig, Meikle, & Briggs), of 5, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, and 234, Camden-road, N.W., has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Briggs was admitted in 1878.

Mr. EDWARD BELL, solicitor (of the firm of William Bell & Son), of Sunderland, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Bell was admitted a solicitor in 1884.

Mr. JAMES COCHRANE, solicitor, of Bristol, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Cochrane was admitted in 1880.

Mr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS CRONSHAW, solicitor, of Wigan, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Cronshaw was admitted in 1883.

Mr. EDWIN CLUTTERBUCK, solicitor (of the firm of Lane & Clutterbuck), of Birmingham, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Clutterbuck was admitted in 1883.



Mr. HAROLD CHAMBERLIN, solicitor (of the firm of Chamberlin & Leech), of Great Yarmouth, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Chamberlin was admitted in 1884.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS COLBORNE, B.A., solicitor (of the firm of Colborne, Ward, & Colborne), of Newport, Mon., has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Colborne was admitted in 1882.

Mr. THOMAS CHEW, solicitor, of Wanstead, Essex, has been appointed a Commissioner for Oaths. Mr. Chew was admitted in 1882.

### CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIPS.

#### DISSOLUTIONS.

JAMES BROCKBANK, AUGUSTUS HELDER, THOMAS HENRY BROCKBANK, and LEWIS THOMAS HELDER, solicitors (Brockbank, Helder, & Brockbank), Whitehaven. September 6. So far as regards James Brockbank. The business of the firm will be carried on as heretofore by Augustus Helder, Thomas Henry Brockbank, and Lewis Thomas Helder, under the name of Brockbank, Helder, & Co. [Gazette, Oct. 10.]

HARRY JAMES LEWIS and HENRY EADE CHURCHMAN, solicitors (Lewis & Churchman), 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, London. October 9. The said Harry James Lewis will carry on business under the style or firm of Lewis & Churchman. [Gazette, Oct. 14.]

#### GENERAL.

The Times says that on September 19 the Advocate-General of Bombay and three other barristers appeared before the magistrate at the Esplanade Police-court in Bombay to lay an information against one Kanji Luhda for defamation. The information, which was sworn by Messrs. Anderson and Kirkpatrick, members of the Bombay bar, sets out that on September 16 the defendant went to the chambers of Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, and advocate of the High Court of Bombay, and engaged him to appear for a client in a case then pending in the Small Causes Court. In order to induce Lord Colin to give him a commission on business which he promised to bring him, he asserted that the complainants were in the habit of allowing him commissions on the fees paid them. This statement, they say, is wholly false, and is calculated to injure them in their profession by alleging dishonourable conduct; moreover, it is a criminal offence in other parts of India, by an Act of 1879, for a barrister to pay a commission. On the application of the Advocate-General the summonses were granted in each case.

We are informed that, in reply to a letter from Mr. H. Russell Wilkins, of Liverpool, submitting a proposal that the lay magistracy should be abolished, and the county councils empowered to appoint barristers of not less than five or seven years' standing as stipendiaries, such appointments to be regulated according to population, the Attorney-General writes as follows:—"The scheme which you propose for the appointment of a large number of stipendiary magistrates is one well worthy of consideration, but I doubt myself whether, speaking generally, the localities would be prepared to bear the expense. I do not think that the saving on the salaries of the justices' clerks would be considerable, as I am satisfied that it would still be necessary to have these posts filled by solicitors. With regard to what you say as to the inequalities and discrepancies between sentences, I have no doubt you are aware that this question has been often discussed; and the reasons which make it almost necessary that offences of violence by husbands on wives should not receive such severe punishment as they would seem to deserve are well known. I regret that pressure upon my time makes it impossible for me to enter more largely into the subject at present, but I can assure you it is one which has received my most careful consideration."

At the Westminster Police-court on the 10th inst. Mr. d'Eyncourt appeared on the bench for the last time to say farewell, the court being crowded with professional gentlemen and others desirous of expressing regret at his retirement. Mr. Bury Hutchinson, as one of the senior solicitors, said how sensible they had been of his worship's unvarying kindness, courtesy, and sympathy in all matters, and how deeply they felt his departure from public life after nearly forty years of useful and honourable service. Even the poorest and the most wretched of the prisoners had appreciated the ever patient attention and sympathetic consideration shown them, and he hardly remembered any word which showed that they regarded their punishments as excessive or unmerited. His worship had always been on the side of mercy, and it was the prayer of everyone who had known him that the autumn of his life would pass in peace, and that for many years God would spare him and bless him with health and happiness. Mr. d'Eyncourt, who showed considerable emotion, said he very much felt such expressions of goodwill. He need hardly say he left his seat at Westminster—and the Metropolitan bench—with great regret after a service which embraced the best part of his life. He did not know how he should feel as a free man. He was much indebted to the gentlemen present and to many other legal gentlemen for their forbearance and assistance, and to Mr. Safford, the chief clerk—whom he had officially known during almost the whole period of his magisterial life—he could not too greatly express his obligations.

The Times, in a leader, says:—"The Nottingham meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, which was held this year a little earlier than usual—its friends and admirers will say that this is but one more sign of its progressive spirit—is over, and all concerned may be congratulated. They listened to a sensible address from the new president, Mr. Cunliffe, and they escaped the two besetting vices of congresses—they neither spoke too much nor sat too long. In the eyes

of the council of the society, perhaps the chief use of the provincial meetings is that they beat up recruits, enlarge its field of action, and hasten the day, perhaps not now very distant, when the smaller legal associations will be absorbed by one organization with many members and vast influence. The public has learned to look forward to those meetings with some interest for a different reason; because they are what a man of business would call stock-takings—because we expect the president to tell us how stands the legal world, what changes legislation has made in it, and what are in store for it. We do not undervalue the annual report of the Bar Committee, still less the reports emanating from the Incorporated Law Society and various provincial legal bodies. They are, in fact, the only valuable technical criticism of legislation; and with the House of Commons as it is, with so large an annual output of crudely prepared statute law, never before was such criticism so much needed. But the presidential addresses of the Incorporated Law Society tell both the public and lawyers that which, in the present state of English law, they cannot readily learn and yet ought to know."

### COURT PAPERS.

#### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

##### ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	APPEAL COURT No. 2.	Mr. Justice KAT.	Mr. Justice CHITTY.
Friday, October .....	24 Mr. Farmer	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Ward
Saturday .....	25 Mr. Rolt	Mr. Clowes	Mr. Pemberton
	Mr. Justice NORTH.	Mr. Justice STUBBINS.	Mr. Justice KIRKUP.
Friday, October .....	24 Mr. Beal	Mr. Leach	Mr. Carrington
Saturday .....	25 Pugh	Godfrey	Lavie

#### MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1890.

##### COURT OF APPEAL.

###### APPEAL COURT, I.

Final and interlocutory appeals from the Queen's Bench Division, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division (Admiralty), and the Queen's Bench Division Sitting in Bankruptcy.

Friday, Oct. 24	App motns ex pte—orgl motns—and apps from ords made on interlocutory motns
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Saturday .....	5 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	7
Tuesday .....	8 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	9 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	10 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	11
Saturday .....	12 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	14
Tuesday .....	15 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	16 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	17 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	18
Saturday .....	19 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	21
Tuesday .....	22 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	23 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	24 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	25
Saturday .....	26 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	28
Tuesday .....	29 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	30 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	31 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	1
Saturday .....	2 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	4
Tuesday .....	5 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	6 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	7 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	8
Saturday .....	9 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	11
Tuesday .....	12 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	13 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	14 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	15
Saturday .....	16 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	18
Tuesday .....	19 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	20 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	21 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	22
Saturday .....	23 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	25
Tuesday .....	26 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	27 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	28 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	29
Saturday .....	30 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	31
Tuesday .....	1 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	2 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	3 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	4
Saturday .....	5 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	7
Tuesday .....	8 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	9 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	10 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	11
Saturday .....	12 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	14
Tuesday .....	15 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	16 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	17 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	18
Saturday .....	19 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	21
Tuesday .....	22 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required
Wed. ....	23 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	24 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
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Saturday .....	26 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	28
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Wed. ....	30 Apps from Q B final list
Thursday .....	31 Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list
Friday .....	1
Saturday .....	2 Apps from Q B final list
Monday .....	4
Tuesday .....	5 App motns ex pte—orgl motns—apps from ords made on interlocutory motns and apps from final list if required





heard before Kay, J, on Oct 25 Angove & Bromwich, Great Winchester st, solors for petner  
**DELAGO BAY AND EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY, LIMITED**—Petn for winding up, presented Aug 4, directed to be heard before Stirling, J, on Oct 25 Ingle & Co, Threadneedle st, solors for petner  
**GORDON DIAMOND CO, LIMITED**—Petn for winding up, presented Oct 9, directed to be heard before Kay, J, on Oct 25 Slaughter & May, Great Winchester st, solors for petner  
**J. D. HICKMAN & CO, LIMITED**—Petn for winding up, presented Oct 10, directed to be heard before North, J, on Saturday, Oct 25 Wansley & Co, Moorgate st, petners in person  
**UNIONAY PASTORAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED**—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 12, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Alfred Lafone and Frederick Aiers Hanky, at the offices of Bonner & Co, 165, Fenchurch st, solors for liquidators  
**MOUNT BRITISH (QUEENSLAND) GOLD MINES, LIMITED**—Petn for winding up, presented Oct 11, directed to be heard before Kay, J, on Oct 25 Mitchell, Cannon st, solor, the petner

### CREDITORS' NOTICES. UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—Friday, Oct. 10.

**ALDEN, THOMAS**, Holly st, Dalston, retired Licensed Victualler. Nov 17. Mossop & Rolfe, Cannon st  
**BOYD, JOHN FREDERICK**, Bromley, Kent, Gent. Nov 21. Roy & Cartwright, Lothbury  
**BOWEN, ELLEN**, Chesterfield. Nov 1. Bunting & Son, Chesterfield  
**BOWYER, JOHN**, Burslem, Staffs, Rate Collector. Nov 1. Bettany, Burslem  
**BRIDGWOOD, CHARLES**, Newport, Salop, Butcher. Nov 7. Heane, Newport  
**COGHILL, JOHN**, Bolton grdns, Kensington, Esq. Nov 17. Rivington & Son, Fenchurch bldgs  
**COULBY, WILLIAM CRAMPTON**, Nottingham, Plumber. Oct 31. Freeth & Co, Nottingham  
**CURRIE, FRANCIS GORE**, Rue Mazarine, Paris, formerly Capt. 79th Highlanders. Nov 15. Murray & Co, Birchin lane  
**DEKLEY, WILLIAM**, Leamington, Gent. Dec 3. Field & Sons, Leamington  
**DIXON, EMMA**, Featherstone Hall, Southall. Nov 6. Ravenscroft & Co, John st, Bedford row  
**FIEMAN, CHARLES GEORGE**, Wansford, Northampton, Surgeon. Nov 17. Homewood, Old Jewry chmbrs  
**GRAVES, ANTHONY ELLY**, Rosborough Castle, Kilkenny, Merchant. Dec 1. Hollams & Co, Mincing lane  
**GRUNK, GEORGE PETER**, Kingston on Thames, Proprietor of Kingston Steam Laundry. Dec 11. Shertard, Lincoln's inn fields and Kingston  
**HAINES, MARY**, Birchfield, Handsworth, Staffs. Nov 8. Milward & Co, Birmingham  
**HALL, HENRIETTA MARY**, Weymouth. Nov 20. Jackson, Farnham, Surrey  
**HARRISON, CAROLINE MARY ANNE**, Ryde, I.W. Nov 7. Upton & Co, Austin Friars  
**HOLMES, THOMAS**, Ferrybridge, Yorks, Timber Merchant. Nov 22. Foster & Raper, Pontefract

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—Friday, Oct. 10.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

**ALLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES**, Horfield, Glos, Commercial Traveller Bristol Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 7  
**BRIEN, GEORGE**, Bentley Heath, South Mins, Farmer Barnet Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**BROWN, ELIZA**, Calne, Wilts, Wood Dealer Swindon Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**CASBIDY, PETER**, Liverpool, Grocer Liverpool Pet Sept 24 Ord Oct 8  
**CHINN, HENRY HAIGH**, Manchester, Provision Dealer Manchester Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 8  
**COOK, THOMAS**, Worcester, Horsedeaaler Worcester Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 4  
**DARCY, HENRY**, Finsbury pavement, Victualler High Court Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 6  
**DAVIDSON, WILLIAM**, Carlisle, Draper Carlisle Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**DEAN, EDWARD**, Newport, Mon, Professor of Music Newport, Mon Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**DICKINSON, JOHN CHARLES**, Leyland, Lancs, Commercial Traveller Bolton Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**EXCELL, THOMAS ISAAC**, Inchbrook, Glos, Haulier Gloucester Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**FISHER, THOMAS**, Hasland, Derbyshire, Colliery Proprietor Chesterfield Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**FROE, THEODORE & CO**, Liverpool, Merchants Liverpool Pet Sept 8 Ord Oct 7  
**GOLBY, THOMAS**, Woodford, Wilts, Trainer of Racehorses Salisbury Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**GRAHAM, JOSEPH WILSON**, Souththorpe, Lincs, Mechanical Draughtsman Great Grimsby Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**GRIBBOY, WALTER JOHN**, Burton on Trent, Clerk Burton on Trent Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**HAKKIN, GEORGE JOHN**, Throgmorton st, Stockbroker High Court Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**HARRIS, CHARLES MARCUS**, and EDGAR LEAROVY, Bradford, Fursiers Bradford Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 6  
**HEBBLETHWAITE, WILLIAM**, Wakefield, Labourer Wakefield Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**HERSWORTH, HARRY**, Brighton, Coachbuilder Brighton Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**HUTLEY, WILLIAM**, Leeds, Horse Corn Dealer Leeds Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**JONES, GEORGE OWEN**, Newcastle on Tyne, Electrician Newcastle on Tyne Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 7  
**JONES, RICHARD DAVID**, Bodlindob, Llanberis, Carnarvonshire, Grocer Bangor Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 6  
**KING, JOHN EDWARD**, Bradford, Wool Merchant Bradford Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**LEE, ALFRED**, Maygrove rd, Brondesbury, Cheesemanager's Assistant High Court Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**LOW, WILLIAM**, and ISAAC MOORE, Norwich, Corn Dealers Norwich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**MARKER, ROBERT HENRY**, Swindon, Paint Manufacturer Swindon Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**PAGEY, THOMAS ROBERT**, Halifax, Journeyman Shoemaker Halifax Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**PATCHETT, ISAAC**, and ISAAC THORNTON, Eccleshill, nr Bradford, Builders Bradford Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7

**PEARSON, EDWIN**, and WILLIAM PORTER, The Lays, nr Brockmoor, Staffs, Corndeaalers Stourbridge Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**PONTING, EDWARD JOHN**, Thornbury, Glos, Plumber Bristol Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**SALMON, CHARLES**, Cressington, Lancs, Gent Liverpool Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 6  
**SHEPHERD, WILLIAM HENRY**, Pulsey, Yorks, Painter Bradford Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**STONE, HERBERT FREDERICK**, Leeds, Cabdriver Leeds Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**TADMAN, SARAH**, Kingston upon Hull, late Tobacconist Kingston upon Hull Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 7  
**THORNE, EDWIN**, Margate, Fancy Dealer Canterbury Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**TREVARTHEN, JANE**, Leedstown Cowan, Cornwall, Grocer Truro Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**TURNER, JOHN WILLIAM ANDERTON**, Disley, Cheshire, Dairyman Stockport Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**VALEY, THOMAS**, Bradford, Grocer Bradford Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
**WALTON, WILLIAM**, Waterloo rd, Fruiterer High Court Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
**WEEKS, THOMAS WYCHELL**, East Chisenbury, Enford, Wilts, Plumber Swindon Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**WELCH, ROBERT JAMES**, Chesterton, Cantab, Painter Cambridge Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
**WOOD, ALFRED JOHN**, Wellington, Somerset, Saddler Taunton Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette, Oct. 7.

**CLARK BROS**, Meopham, Kent, Builders Rochester Pet Sept 12 Ord Oct 2

#### FIRST MEETINGS.

**ACKROYD, JOSEPH**, Leeds, Cabdriver Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds  
**ALLEN, FREDERICK CHARLES**, Horfield, Glos, Commercial Traveller Oct 22 at 12.30 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Bristol  
**ARTON, CHARLES HENRY**, Smethwick, Staffs, Commission Agent Oct 30 at 12 Off Rec, 33, Victoria st, Liverpool  
**BENNETT, SAMUEL**, Wiveton, Essex, Boot Manufacturer Oct 22 at 3 Townhall, Colchester  
**BRENNHOL, HARRIS DAVID**, Birmingham, Jeweller's Factor Oct 30 at 11 20, Colmore row, Birmingham  
**CATTLE, ABERCROMBIE**, Cambridge terrace, Regent's Park, Club Proprietor Oct 28 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Portland st, Lincoln's inn fields  
**CLARK, CHARLES JAMES**, Leytonstone, Carpenter Oct 17 at 3 185, Temple chmbrs, Temple avenue  
**CLARK, ROBERT, JAMES CLARK, ALFRED CLARK**, and WALTER CLARK, Meopham, Kent, Builders Oct 30 at 11.30 Off Rec, High st, Rochester  
**COLLINS, ALFRED CHARLES**, St. Helens, Provision Dealer Oct 30 at 2 Off Rec, 33, Victoria st, Liverpool  
**COOK, THOMAS**, Worcester, Horse Dealer Oct 18 at 10.30 Off Rec, Worcester

**HORLE, CHARLES WILLIAM DETMAR**, Bowdon, Manchester, Colour Manufacturer. Nov 11. Brewer, South sq, Gray's inn  
**HORLEY, EDWARD**, Septon Rectory, nr Liverpool, Clerk in Holy Orders. Nov 22. Wright & Hassall, Leamington  
**JOHNSON, JOHN**, Birkenhead, Plumber. Nov 1. Holden, Birkenhead  
**HAROLD, ROBERTSON**, Bombay, India, Bank Manager. Dec 31. Holt & Co, Charles st, St James'  
**KIRK, WILLIAM**, Attleborough, Norfolk, Farmer. Dec 1. Winter & Co, Norwich; and Page, Long Stratton  
**LEWIS, GEORGE**, Hailton rd, Herne hill, Coke Contractor. Nov 10. Wheeler, Queen Victoria st  
**LUMB, GEORGE**, Barkisland, Halifax, Farmer. Dec 1. J. E. & E. H. Hill, Halifax  
**LUMB, RUTH**, Barkisland, Halifax. Dec 1. J. E. & E. H. Hill, Halifax  
**NOLAN, ANGELINA**, Warrington crescent. Nov 22. Bailey & Co, Berners st  
**OKK, ROBERT ROUBY**, Southampton, Esq. Nov 22. Oke, Southampton  
**PASCHAUD, THOMAS**, Willes rd, Kentish Town, retired Rate Collector. Nov 22. Clarke & Calkin, John st, Bedford row  
**POPE, ALFRED**, East Harnham, Wilts, Innkeeper. Nov 8. Hoddling & Jackson, Salisbury  
**RAWLINGS, JEMIMA**, Chippenham, Wilts. Nov 22. J. & D. Awdry, Chippenham  
**SAX, JULIUS**, Ridgmount st, Store st, Bedford sq, Electrical Engineer. Nov 14. Emanuel & Simmonds, Finsbury circus  
**SMITH, HARRIETT**, Earl's court rd. Nov 17. Sykes, Old Broad st  
**SMITH, JOHN**, Hayton, Notis, Farmer. Nov 1. Besoby, Retford  
**SPOOPER, ELIZA ST. GEORGE**, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Nov 8. Millward & Co, Birmingham  
**STEPHENS, JAMES**, St. Austell, Cornwall, Merchant. Nov 15. Coode & Co, St. Austell  
**TAYLOR, EDMUND**, Northleach, Glos. Dec 1. Cave, Bromyard  
**TEMPLE, THOMAS NORTH**, Sea View, I. W., Licensed Victualler. Oct 30. Vincent, Ryde  
**THOMPSON, JOHN**, Darlington, Durham, Bicycle Manufacturer. Nov 30. Wilkes & Wilkes, Darlington and Middlesborough  
**TILLER, CHARLES**, Oxford mansions, Oxford st, Licensed Victualler. Nov 7. Hanbury & Co, New Broad st  
**WILKINSON, JOSEPH**, West Mill, nr Bishop Auckland, Miller. Nov 22. J. & R. D. Froud, Bishop Auckland

If the house in which you live is going to be sold over your head, why not purchase it? Don't cripple your business by taking the purchase-money out of it, and certainly do not borrow the money with the chance of having it called in at an inconvenient time. Get a liberal and cheap advance from the TEMPERANCE FARMERS' BUILDING SOCIETY, 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Full particulars free by post.—[ADVT.]

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS & LESSEES.—Before purchasing or renting a house have the Sanitary arrangements thoroughly examined by an expert from The Sanitary Engineering & Ventilation Co., 65, opposite Town Hall, Victoria-street, Westminster (Estab. 1875), who also undertake the Ventilation of Offices, &c.—[ADVT.]

**CURITT, THOMAS**, Fakenham, Norfolk, Carpenter Oct 18 at 12 Off Rec, 3, King st, Norwich  
**OUTLER, GEORGE**, Alma rd, Ponders End, Builder Oct 18 at 12 90, Temple chmbrs, Temple avenue  
**DAVIDSON, WILLIAM**, Carlisle, Draper Oct 22 at 12 12, Lowdale st, Carlisle  
**DEAN, EDWARD**, Newport, Mon, Professor of Music Oct 22 at 12 Off Rec, Council chmbrs, Corn st, Newport, Mon  
**DICKINSON, JOHN CHARLES**, Leyland, Lancs, Commercial Traveller Oct 30 at 11 15, Wood st, Bolton  
**DIGGLE, CHARLES FREDERICK**, Oldham, Surgeon Oct 17 at 11 Off Rec, Priory chmbrs, Union st, Oldham  
**EXCELL, THOMAS ISAAC**, Stroud, Glos, Haulier Oct 18 at 4 Imperial Hotel, Stroud  
**GARDNER, FRANCIS THOMAS**, Attleborough, Essex, Plumber Oct 21 at 2.30 Senior Off Rec, 24, Railway app, London bridge  
**GARDNER, WILLIAM JAMES**, Luton, Beds, formerly Straw Hat Manufacturer Oct 21 at 11 Court house, Luton  
**HARRIS, CHARLES MARCUS**, and EDGAR LEAROVY, Bradford, Fursiers Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford  
**HOLDSWORTH, HERBERT**, Buryton in Furness, Mantle Manufacturer Oct 21 at 11 15, Cornwalls st, Buryton in Furness  
**JONES, GEORGE OWEN**, Newcastle on Tyne, Electrician Oct 21 at 2.30 Off Rec, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne  
**KING, JOHN EDWARD**, Bradford, Wool Merchant Oct 29 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford  
**MATTHEWS, ROBERT PHILIPS**, Blackpool, Commercial Traveller Oct 21 at 3 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston  
**MURLEY, JOHN EDWIN**, Burton Green Farm, nr Loughton, Staffs, Potter's Dipper Oct 20 at 3.30 Off Rec, Newcastle under Lyme  
**MURLEY, WILLIAM**, Burslem, Staffs, Shoemaker Oct 20 at 3 Off Rec, Newcastle under Lyme  
**MORRIS, JAMES**, Farnbrooke Dock, Grocer Oct 17 at 11 Off Rec, 11, Gray st, Carmarthen  
**PAGEY, THOMAS ROBERT**, Halifax, Journeyman Shoemaker Oct 30 at 11 Off Rec, Halifax  
**PARRONS, THOMAS**, Blackpool, Lodging house keeper Oct 24 at 2.30 Off Rec, 14, Chapel st, Preston  
**PATCHETT, ISAAC**, and ISAAC THORNTON, Eccleshill, nr Bradford, Builders Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford  
**PANTING, EDWARD JOHN**, Thornbury, Glos, Plumber Oct 22 at 12 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Bristol  
**PRINGLE, JAMES WILLIAM**, Lincoln, General Dealer's Assistant Oct 21 at 12.15 Off Rec, 31, Silver st, Lincoln  
**ROBSON, THOMAS STOKELIN**, Bowdoin, Westmbl, Book-binder Oct 18 at 11 120, Highgate, Kentish  
**RUSSELL, ALEXANDER**, Richmond, Carter and Glider Oct 20 at 3 Off Rec, 33, Victoria st, Liverpool  
**THOMPSON, HENRY JAMES**, Chalmersburg, Grocer Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Silver st, Lincoln  
**TREVARTHEN, JANE**, Leedstown Cowan, Cornwall, Grocer Oct 18 at 12.30 Off Rec, Roscaen st, Truro  
**WALKER, JAMES**, West Wick, Yorks, Labourer Oct 17 at 11 Off Rec, Bond ter, Wakefield  
**WALKER, ARTHUR**, Cavers, Hamble, Staffs, Cheesemanager Oct 20 at 2 Off Rec, Newcastle under Lyme

WANTY, CHARLES BATES, Leytonstoner, Stratford, Draper Oct 20 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn  
WELCH, ROBERT JAMES, Chester, Cantab, Painter Oct 20 at 12 Off Rec, 5, Petty Cur, Cambridge  
WOLSTENCROFT, GEORGE HENRY, Chadderton, nr Oldham, Drysalter Oct 21 at 3 Off Rec, Ogden's chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester

## ADJUDICATIONS.

BROWN, ELIZA, Calne, Wilts, Wood Dealer Swindon Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 6  
CLARK, ROBERT, JAMES CLARK, ALFRED CLARK, and WALTER CLARK, Meopham, Kent, Builders Rochester Pet Sept 1 Ord Oct 8  
COLLINS, ALFRED CHARLES, 86 Helens, Provision Dealer Liverpool Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 7  
CONNER, JOHN, Hyde, Cheshire, Agent Ashton under Lyne and Stalybridge Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 3  
CUTLER, GEORGE, Alma rd, Fonder's End, Builder Edmonston Pet Sept 23 Ord Oct 6  
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, Carlisle, Draper Carlisle Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
DRAY, EDWARD, Newport, Mon, Professor of Music Newport, Mon Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
DICKINSON, JOHN CHARLES, Leyland, Lancs, Commercial Traveller Bolton Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 7  
ELTON, SOPHIA CAROLINE, Old Trafford, nr Manchester, out of business Stockport Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 8  
EXCELL, THOMAS ISAAC, Inchbrook, Glos, Haulier Gloucester Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 8  
FILLERS, JOSEPH, Bilston, Staffs, Upholsterer Wolverhampton Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 7  
FISHER, THOMAS, Hasland, Derbyshire, Colliery Proprietor Chesterfield Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 7  
GARDNER, WILLIAM JAMES, Luton, Beds, formerly Straw Hat Manufacturer Luton Pet Sept 18 Ord Oct 8  
GRAHAM, JOSEPH WILSON, Southrop, Lincs, Mechanical Druggist Great Grimsby Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 7  
GREGORY, WALTER JOHN, Burton on Trent, Clerk Burton on Trent Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 7  
HALL, JOHN, Corbridge, Northumberland, Innkeeper Newcastle on Tyne Pet Oct 1 Ord Oct 7  
HARRIS, CHARLES MARCUS, and EDGAR LEAROLD, Bradford, Furnishers Bradford Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 6  
HEBBELTWAITE, WILLIAM, Wakefield, Labourer Wakefield Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
HURSTON, GEORGE, Sunderland, Plumber Sunderland Pet Aug 21 Ord Oct 8  
HUTLEY, WILLIAM, Leeds, Horse Car Dealer Leeds Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
KING, GEORGE, Great Chart, Kent, Farmer Canterbury Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 8  
KING, JOHN EDWARD, Bradford, Wool Merchant Bradford Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
LEE, ALFRED, Maytost, Road, Brondesbury, Cheesemonger's Assistant High Court Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
LITTLE, SAMUEL, Newport, Mon, Outfitter Newport, Mon Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 6  
LOW, WILLIAM, and ISAAC MOORE, Norwich, Corn Dealers Norwich Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
MARKEE, ROBERT HENRY, Swansea, Paint Manufacturer Swansea Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
MELLA, GIACOMO, Baldessare, Hampton Court, Hotel Proprietor Kingston, Surrey Pet Sept 11 Ord Oct 6  
PATCHETT, ISAAC, and ISAAC THORNTON, Eccleshill, nr Bradford, Builders Bradford Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 7  
PEARSON, EDWIN, and WILLIAM PORTER, The Lays, nr Brockmoor, Staffs, Corn Dealers Stourbridge Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
PICK, ASHLEY, Queen Victoria st, Futurer's Manager High Court Pet June 18 Ord Oct 6  
POSTING, EDWARD JOHN, Thornbury, Glos, Plumber Bristol Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 7  
ROGERS, CHARLES JONES, Avelton Gifford, Devon, Mason East Stonehouse Pet Sept 30 Ord Oct 7  
ROSEELL, ALEXANDER, Birkenhead, Carver Birkenhead Pet Sept 12 Ord Oct 6  
SHEPHERD, WILLIAM HENRY, Pudsey, Yorks, Painter Bradford Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 8  
STONE, HERBERT FREDERICK, Leeds, Cabdriver Leeds Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
TATTERFIELD, BENJAMIN, Knaresborough, Yorks, Hay Dealer Dewsbury Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 6  
TREVARTHEN, JANE, Leodotown Crown, Cornwall, Grocer Truro Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
VASELY, THOMAS, Bradford, Grocer Bradford Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
WALTON, WILLIAM, Waterloo rd, Fruiterer High Court Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 7  
WELSH, ROBERT JAMES, Chester, Cantab, Painter Cambridge Pet Oct 6 Ord Oct 6  
WEEKS, THOMAS WITCHELL, East Chisenbury, Enford, Wilt, Plumber Swindon Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 6  
WOOD, ALFRED JOHN, Wellington, Somerset, Saddler Taunton Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
WOOD, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Salecombe, nr Kingsbridge, Devon, Auctioneer East Stonehouse Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 7

## RECEIVING ORDERS.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 14.

ANQU, JOHN, Darlington, Surgeon-Dentist Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
BOWEN, THOMAS, Pontypool, Glam, Clerk of Works Pontypool Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
BUDLENDER, SOLOMON, Leeds, Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer Leeds Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
CALMAN, ALBERT, Fairbank st, East rd, City rd, Wholesale Furrier High Court Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 10  
D'ARCY, RILEY CORBET, Walmer, Kent, Clerk in Orders Canterbury Pet Sept 1 Ord Oct 10  
EDMON, CHARLES, Ladbrook grove, Notting hill, Fruiterer High Court Pet Aug 15 Ord Oct 10  
EGGAR, JOHN, Carlisle, Auctioneer Carlisle Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11  
FARMINGTON, JOHN THOMAS JAMES, Aylesbury, Corn Merchant Aylesbury Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11  
FIELD, J. H., and Co., Queen Victoria st, Financial Agents High Court Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9

FORGHAM, WILLIAM, Shrewsbury, Bootmaker Shrewsbury Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
FRANKLIN, JOHN MARTIN, Ramsgate, Baker Canterbury Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11  
HALSALL, THOMAS HENRY, Bury, Screw Tool Maker Bolton Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
HARDING, WALTER WILLIAM, and FREDERICK BURNETT, Southsea, Builders Portsmouth Pet Sept 6 Ord Oct 8  
HOBSON, WILLIAM, Middlesbrough, Engine Fitter Middlesbrough Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
HOLLIDAY, JOHN, Coldharbour ln, Brixton, Provision Dealer High Court Pet Sept 3 Ord Oct 10  
LORD, WILLIAM, Little Lever, Lancs, Beerseller Bolton Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
MAW, JOHN, Doncaster, late Common Brewer Sheffield Pet Sept 2 Ord Oct 9  
MOORE, JOHN, Farnham, Notts, Joiner Nottingham Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
PHILLIPS, JOHN, Cefngarth Glais, Llansamlet Higher, Glam, Coal Miner Neath Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
RAYNER, MARY JANE, Blackburn, Grocer Blackburn Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11  
RIDDO, EDWIN, Christ st, Poplar, Linen Draper High Court Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 10  
ROBSON, GEORGE, Middlesbrough, Joiner Middlesbrough Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
SALOMON, S., Commercial st, Spitalfields, Boot Manufacturer High Court Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 10  
SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, Gainsborough, Wholesale Saddlery Merchant Lincoln Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
SLATKIN, ROBERT, Ghyl, Solicitor's Clerk Bangor Pet Sept 29 Ord Oct 10  
STOKES, H. G., late of Twickenham High Court Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 9  
STORE, JOHN HARDY, Westgate on Sea, Builder Canterbury Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
VAN DE WALLE, LIEVIN, late the Grove, Highgate, School Proprietor High Court Pet Aug 29 Ord Oct 9  
WALL, CHARLES ARTHUR, Derby, late Farmer Derby Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
WALTON, WILLIAM, Newcastle on Tyne, Tailor Newcastle on Tyne Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
WEIGHTMAN, HUGH, West Brighton, Fancy Draper High Court Pet Sept 16 Ord Oct 9  
YARBOROUGH, WILLIAM HENRY COOKE, Bolingbrooke rd, West Kensington Park, Stockjobber's Clerk High Court Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10

## FIRST MEETINGS.

BATNE, SAMUEL THOMSON, Liverpool, Fish Merchant Oct 23 at 3 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool  
BENNETT, SAMUEL, Tunstall, Staffs, Drysalter Oct 27 at 11.45 Off Rec, Newcastle under Lyne  
BERKELEY, HUMPHREY GEORGE HARDTEMAN, late of St Kitts, Antigua, West Indies, Barrister at law Oct 24 at 1, 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
BUTLER, FREDERICK, Plymouth, Licensed Hawker Oct 22 at 11, 10, Atheneum terr, Plymouth  
ELLIS, WILLIAM JAMES, Dartmouth, Plumber Oct 22 at 10, Atheneum terr, Plymouth  
FAWCETT, WILLIAM, Northampton, Butcher Oct 22 at 3 County Court bldgs, Northampton  
FIELD, J. H., WILLIAM WADSWORTH MILLER, and WILLARD YATES MILLER, Queen Victoria st, Financial Agents Oct 22 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn  
FILLERS, JOSEPH, Bilston, Staffs, Upholsterers Oct 28 at 12 Off Rec, Wolverhampton  
FISHER, THOMAS, Hasland, Derbyshire, Colliery Proprietor Oct 21 at 3 Angel Hall, Chesterfield  
FORGHAM, WILLIAM, Shrewsbury, Bootmaker Oct 22 at 12 Off Rec, Shrewsbury  
GOLBY, THOMAS, Woodford, Wilts, Trainer of Racehorses Oct 24 at 2.30 Off Rec, Salisbury  
GREGORY, WALTER JOHN, Burton on Trent, Clerk Oct 22 at 11.30 Midland Hotel, Station st, Burton on Trent  
HALSALL, THOMAS HENRY, Bury, Screw Tool Maker Oct 21 at 11 16, Wood st, Bolton  
HARDING, WALTER WILLIAM, and FREDERICK BURNETT, Southsea, Builders Oct 27 at 3.30 Off Rec, Cambridge Junction, Portsmouth  
HARDWOOD, WILLIAM, ROSE, Cardiff, Tram Inspector Oct 30 at 12 Off Rec, 29, Queen st, Cardiff  
HEBBELTWAITE, WILLIAM, Wakefield, Labourer Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, Bond ter, Wakefield  
JONES, CHARLES FREDERICK, Evelyn st, Deptford, Credit Draper Oct 22 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields  
JONES, JOHN MENDEUS, Bangor, Printer Oct 23 at 2.30 Off Rec, Crypt chmbr, Chester  
LORD, WILLIAM, Little Lever, Lancs, Beerseller Oct 22 at 11 16, Wood st, Bolton  
LOWE, RICHARD, Wolverhampton, Nurseryman Oct 21 at 12 Off Rec, Wolverhampton  
MORGAN, WILLIAM ROGER, Cardiff, Ironmonger Oct 23 at 3 Off Rec, 29, Queen st, Cardiff  
NEWCOMB, HARRY SHERWOOD, Newgate st, Clerk in the P.O. Oct 25 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields  
RAIDON, THOMAS, Leadenhall st, Shipbroker Oct 28 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn  
RECKE, WILLIAM ROBERT, Carlton rd, Camden town Oct 22 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields  
REYNOLDS, EMILY, and ELIZABETH DUCKWORTH, Liverpool, Dressmakers Oct 24 at 3 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool  
ROGERS, CHARLES JONES, Avelton Gifford, Devon, Mason Oct 21 at 12 10, Atheneum terr, Plymouth  
SHEPHERD, WILLIAM HENRY, Pudsey, Yorks, Painter Oct 22 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford  
SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, Gainsborough, Wholesale Saddlery Merchant Oct 23 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Silver st, Lincoln  
STONE, HERBERT FREDERICK, Leeds, Cabdriver Oct 22 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds  
TATTERFIELD, BENJAMIN, Knaresborough, Hay Dealer Oct 21 at 2 Off Rec, Bank chmbr, Belfry  
TURNER, JOHN WILLIAM ASHENTON, Disley, Cheshire, Dairyman Oct 22 at 11.30 Off Rec, County chmbrs, Market pl, Stockport  
VASELY, THOMAS, Bradford, Grocer Oct 22 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford  
WARRD, HERBERT STEELS, and ROBERT ABERDEEN WARRD, Cardiff, Printers Oct 30 at 3 Off Rec, 29, Queen st, Cardiff

WALKER, ALBERT, Nutfield rd, Dulwich, Secretary to a Public Co Oct 23 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields  
WALTON, WILLIAM, Newcastle on Tyne, Tailor Oct 23 at 2.30 Off Rec, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne  
WITTE, HENRY ROBERT, Birmingham, Joinery Manufacturer Oct 23 at 11 25, Colmore row, Birmingham  
WOOD, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Salecombe, nr Kingsbridge, Devon, Auctioneer Oct 21 at 11 10, Atheneum terr, Plymouth

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette, Oct 10.

DIGGLE, CHARLES FREDERICK, Oldham, Surgeon Oct 21 at 11 Off Rec, Friary chmbrs, Union st, Oldham

## ADJUDICATIONS.

ADAMS, JOHN, Portsea, Bootmaker Portsmouth Pet Aug 25 Ord Sept 18  
ANQU, JOHN, Darlington, Surgeon-Dentist Stockton on Tees and Middlesbrough Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
BATNE, SAMUEL THOMSON, Liverpool, Fish Merchant Liverpool Pet Sept 15 Ord Oct 8  
BERKELEY, HUMPHREY GEORGE HARDTEMAN, late of St Kitts, Antigua, West Indies, Barrister at Law High Court Pet July 25 Ord Oct 8  
BOWEN, THOMAS, Pontypool, Glam, Clerk of Works Pontypool Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
BUDLENDER, SOLOMON, Leeds, Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer Leeds Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
CHINN, HENRY HAIGH, Manchester, Provision Dealer Manchester Pet Oct 7 Ord Oct 10  
CHISLETT, JOSEPH PERCY, East Stonehouse, Devon, Sewing Machine Agent East Stonehouse Pet Aug 25 Ord Oct 11  
COOK, THOMAS, Worcester, Horse Dealer Worcester Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 9  
DARCY, HENRY, Finsbury pavement, Victualler High Court Pet Sept 20 Ord Oct 9  
EGGAR, JOHN, Carlisle, Auctioneer Carlisle Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11  
FLOWER, LAMOROCK FRANCIS, Bittou, Glos, late Farmer Bristol Pet Oct 3 Ord Oct 8  
FORGHAM, WILLIAM, Shrewsbury, Bootmaker Shrewsbury Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, Lansdown place, Brunswick sq, Commercial Clerk High Court Pet Sept 19 Ord Oct 11  
HOBSON, WILLIAM, Middlesbrough, Engine Fitter Middlesbrough Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
HURST, STEPHEN, Middleton rd, Battersea, Builder High Court Pet Oct 8 Ord Oct 8  
JONES, JOHN, Manchester, Manufacturer Manchester Pet Sept 3 Ord Oct 11  
JONES, JOHN MENDEUS, Bangor, Printer Bangor Pet Oct 4 Ord Oct 10  
JONES, RICHARD DAVID, Bodlondeb, Llanberis, Carnarvonshire, Grocer Bangor Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 10  
KELLY, TIMOTHY, West India Dock rd, Engineer High Court Pet Aug 30 Ord Oct 10  
LEWIS, W. J., Bessborough gdns, Pimlico, Gent High Court Pet Aug 13 Ord Oct 8  
MASON, ALFRED EDWIN, Birmingham, Builder Birmingham Pet Sept 17 Ord Oct 8  
MOORE, JOHN, Farnham, Notts, Joiner Nottingham Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
NORRIS, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Calstro Park rd, West Ham Builder High Court Pet May 30 Ord Oct 8  
PACET, THOMAS ROBERT, Halifax, Journeyman Shoemaker Halifax Pet Oct 2 Ord Oct 10  
PEARSON, CHARLES STEPHEN, Walmer, Kent, General Dealer Canterbury Pet Sept 22 Ord Oct 11  
PHILLIPS, JOHN, Cefngarth Glais, Glam, Coal Miner Neath Pet Oct 9 Ord Oct 9  
RAYNER, MARY JANE, Blackburn, Grocer Blackburn Pet Oct 11 Ord Oct 11  
REYNOLDS, EMILY, and ELIZABETH DUCKWORTH, Liverpool, Dressmakers Liverpool Pet Sept 12 Ord Oct 11  
ROBSON, GEORGE, Middlesbrough, Joiner Middlesbrough Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
ROSTANCE, JAMES, Stafford, Dressmaker Stafford Pet Sept 20 Ord Oct 7  
RUSSELL, RICHARD, The Unionist Club, Pall Mall, of no occupation High Court Oct Oct 10  
TADMAN, SARAH, Kingston upon Hull, late Tobaccoconist Kingston upon Hull Pet Sept 15 Ord Oct 10  
WALKER, ALBERT, Nutfield rd, Dulwich, Secretary to a Public Co High Court Pet Aug 20 Ord Oct 10  
WALL, CHARLES ARTHUR, Derby, late Farmer Derby Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10  
WALTON, WILLIAM, Newcastle on Tyne, Tailor Newcastle on Tyne Pet Oct 10 Ord Oct 10

## ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

WHITTAKER, JOHN, jun, Sunderland, Fruit Merchant Sunderland Adjud March 14, 1890 Annul Oct 8

## SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

October 22.—Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOWFIELD, at the Mart, E.C., at 2 o'clock, Freshold and Leasehold Properties (see advertisement, this week, p. 4).  
October 22.—Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOWFIELD, at the Mart, E.C., at 2 o'clock, New River Investment (see advertisement, October 4, p. 778).

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